

IX. A NEW *CHLAMYS* FROM CALCUTTA.

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Among the Hispinae and Cassidinae sent to me by Mr. Gravely from the Indian Museum, there occurs an interesting insect, belonging to the division Camptosomes of the family Chrysomelidae. It is necessary to describe it as a new species, it being the fourteenth *Chlamys* recorded from the Indian region. I name it after Mr. Gravely who found it on *Ziziphus jujuba* at Calcutta and tells me that in life it closely resembles a piece of caterpillar excrement. I thank Dr. Gahan for allowing me to see the types in the collection of the British Museum, and Mr. Andrewes for letting me examine the types in his collection.

Family CHRYSOMELIDAE.

Division CAMPTOSOMATA.

Sub-family CHLAMYDINAE.

Genus *Chlamys*, Knoch.

Chlamys gravelyi, n. sp.

Sub-quadrate, broadest at the middle, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, black, five basal joints of antennae fulvous, the remaining six joints very dark brown. The insect is completely covered with coarse and shallow punctures, in some parts the punctures are shallower and in others they are deeper. The elevated surface of the prothorax with four ridges and without any tubercles, each elytron with ten sharp tubercles. Length 2.5 mm.

Head with the vertex coarsely punctate, shallowly depressed in the middle; eyes oval, convex, triangularly notched on the inner side; basal joint of the antenna thickest, longest, and curved to fit into the grooves round the eyes, 2nd joint small and rounded, 3rd-5th joints small and equal to one another in length, 6th joint transverse but smaller than the following joints, 7th-11th joints large and transverse, apex of 11th joint rounded. When the antennae are extended forwards the lateral expansions of the apical 6 joints are on the outer side, in repose they lie closely pressed to the sides of the prosternum, the tips reaching up to its constricted portion, and the lateral expansions being on the inner side. It is difficult to examine the antennae properly unless they are dissected off and a balsam mount made of them.

Prothorax bisinuate on either side at base which is as broad as that of the elytra; narrowed in front, anterior margin circular, the head fits in well into this circular front of the prothorax: lateral margins oblique and straight; the disc in the middle is triangularly and considerably elevated, the apex of the triangle being towards the scutellum, on this elevated portion there are two strong ridges running parallel down the middle, and from near the bases of these middle ridges two other sinuous ridges branch off, all of these ridges scarcely reach the anterior margin, they become feebler towards the margin.

Scutellum about twice as broad as long, the two apical outer angles produced, surface rough.

Elytra broadest at base, constricted at the middle; coarsely and deeply punctate; suture serrate throughout; humeral callus raised, rounded, surface finely strigose. Each elytron has ten

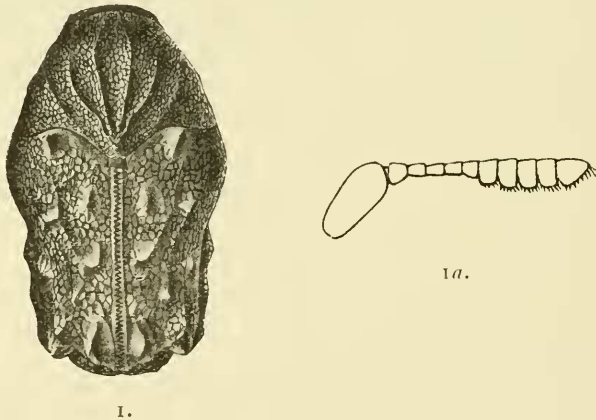


FIG. 1.—*Chlamys gravelyi*, n. sp. from above; 1a. antenna.

sharp tubercles disposed as follows:—in a longitudinal line parallel to the suture there are four tubercles, the third being smaller and more towards the suture, along the median longitudinal line three, and finally there are three along the lateral marginal line, the second of these tubercles being deviated more towards the median line; the fourth tubercle of the sutural line, third of the median line and the second of the lateral marginal line being close together form a group. The surface of the elytra is rough being raised in places, particularly between the tubercles.

Underside.—Prosternum widened anteriorly and greatly constricted towards the posterior extremity. Last abdominal sternite with a depression in the middle. Pygidium with three ridges and four deep furrows.

Localities.—Calcutta, 3-iv-1915, 25 and 30-v-1915, 8-vii-1912, 27-ix-1915, 2-x-1915, "on *Ziziphus jujuba*" (F. H. Gravely); Paresch-

nath, W. Bengal, 4000-4400 ft., 10-iv-1909, "on various shrubs" (*Annandale*).

Described from 14 examples.

Type in the Indian Museum, Calcutta; 2 co-types in the British Museum.

